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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1509)

Name of Candidate	Nitish Maniya		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	507906
Center	ORN	Date	22/10/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The architecture of Vijayanagara kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of unique features. Elaborate with examples. **(150 words) 10**
विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापत्य कला अद्वितीय विशेषताओं से युक्त एक विशिष्ट शैली है। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans.-

Vijayanagara Kingdom was a Medieval Kingdom during 1365-1550 AD in Southern region of India. It has a unique heritage of having the distinctive architecture.

Unique features -

(1) Influence of Indo-Islamic style of architecture of Bijapur.

(2) Presence of more than one Mandapas. The central Mandapa is called Kalayana Mandapa.

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(3) Gopurams are present on all sides, rather than being only on the front side.

(4) The concept of secular buildings also emerged ~~during~~ in this kingdom due to Islamic influence.

examples – Vittalaswami Temple
Lotus Temple
Virupaksha Temple

Hence, the Vijayanagara architecture has a distinctive style due to the presence of some unique features.

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2. Although the tenure of Lord William Bentinck was short, it was marked by enduring reforms. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक का कार्यकाल छोटा था, तथापि इसे स्थायी सुधारों के लिए जाना जाना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans. –

Lord William Bentick was Indian governor general during 1828 – 1835 AD. During his tenure, he embarked upon a series of progressive and enduring reforms.

Reforms –

① Abolition of Sati by Sati (Prohibition) Act 1829 was ~~the~~ the first step in socio-cultural reforms of early 19th century.

② Judicial Reforms –

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2.1 Abolition of four Circuit Courts.

2.2 Establishment of Sadr Diwani Adalat for civil law and Sadr Nizamat Adalat for criminal law.

(3) Press freedom due to Metcalfe Act 1835 which is also called as "Liberator of Indian Press".

(4) Education reforms as per Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835).

Hence, despite being short, William Bentick's tenure was fruitful, productive due to its enduring reforms.

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3. While the Indian capitalists were not in favour of protracted mass civil disobedience, many of them also acknowledged the utility, even necessity, of civil disobedience in getting crucial concessions for their class and the nation. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ भारतीय पूँजीपति दीर्घकालीन समय तक चलने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans.-

Indian Capitalists rose as a class in the late 19th Century and they enjoyed based on indigenous capital base and not as junior partners of foreign capital.

Not in favour of Civil disobedience -

(1) The capitalists didn't favour mass movements and put their weight behind constitutional movements as they were afraid of mass movements getting out of control,

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inviting repression and hurting their class interests.

However –

① They understood the link between their class interests and the interests of nation as a whole.

② This ensured that they did not support the pro-imperialist concerns.

③ Due to the link, they acknowledged the utility and necessity of mass civil disobedience in order to get concessions for their class as well as the nation.

Hence, Indian Capitalist class ~~was~~ had a mature understanding of their link with wider anti-imperialist movement.

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4. American Revolution was a constitutional crisis brought on by the irreconcilability of Britain's imperial interests and the colonists' experience in self-government. Explain. **(150 words) 10**

अमेरिकी क्रांति एक संवैधानिक संकट था जो ब्रिटेन के साम्राज्यिक हितों और स्व-शासन में उपनिवेशवासियों के अनुभव के परस्पर विरोध से उत्पन्न हुआ था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans -

American Revolution occured during the period ~~178~~ 1765 - 1783 AD after the end of Seven Years War between Britain and France (1756 - 1763).

Factors behind -

① British policy of Mercantile Capitalism in which policies at home as well as abroad were made to serve the British imperial interests.

② Recovery of 7 year war expenditure by British colonialists had a result of huge taxes.

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burden on Americans. This infuriated them.

(3) 1763 proclamation of restriction on further westward expansion of white settlers in America. This hurted their urge in self-government and dominance in colonies.

(4) No American representation in British Parliament. When Stamp Act was passed, it led to slogan "No taxation without representation".

Hence, the white colonists' experience in self-government actually enhanced their confidence and dominance in America which was irreconcilable with the British imperial interests.

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5. Explaining the phenomenon of Western Disturbance, discuss its impact on the Indian weather system. **(150 words) 10**

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ की परिघटना को समझाते हुए, भारतीय मौसम प्रणाली पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans.-

Western Cyclonic disturbances (WCD) refers to the origin of temperate cyclones in Mediterranean Sea which then move eastward, further enriching their moisture on their way through Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf and finally hitting the western regions of Iran, Pakistan and India.

Impact on Indian weather -

(1) These WCDs ~~are~~ come in winter months, enhancing the

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rainfall in northwestern, northern states and lowering the temperature for a few days.

(2) They are beneficial for Rabi crops of India.

(3) There is an interrelationship between withdrawal of western disturbances and coming of easterly jet stream as the summer approaches.

(4) In Himalayan regions, snowfall occurs due to WCD which is helpful in perenniality of Himalayan rivers and enriched flow during summer months.

Hence, WCD phenomenon has a multi-dimensional impact on Indian weather system.

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6. Arabian Sea, a cyclone shy water body, is converting into a cyclone hotbed. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 words) 10**

अरब सागर, जहाँ पहले कम चक्रवात आते थे, वहीं अब यह चक्रवात प्रवण जल निकाय के रूप में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans.-

In recent times, the Arabian sea is witnessing an increase in frequency as well as intensity of ~~trol~~ cyclones developing in it. In May 2021, cyclone Tauktae developed in it and impacted western coast as well as inland regions.

Usually cyclone shy body

→ Less influx of river water, so combining of surface water with deep ocean water occurs.

→ Lesser temperature as compared to Bay of Bengal.

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Reasons behind increase in cyclones recently –

① Due to global warming, the sea-surface temperatures are increasing leading to favourable conditions for development of cyclones.

② Increase in storm-surges in Arabian sea, causing more cyclones.

③ Increasing rainfall patterns are leading to lower salinity in Arabian sea which reduces the mixing with deep, cold water. So, temperature of surface water remains warm.

Hence, Arabian sea is also developing into a cyclone hot-bed, causing the possibility of "double disasters" a real possibility in India.

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7. Despite the Peninsular India being a stable land mass and a region of slight seismicity, it has witnessed several earthquakes. Discuss with examples. **(150 words) 10**

एक स्थिर भूभाग और कमजोर भूकंपीयता का क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत अनके भूकंपों का साक्षी रहा है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.-

Peninsular India is referred to as region South of Vindhyas mountains.

Usually low seismicity
- → Does not fall in active seismic zones
- → Stable land mass
- → No plate boundaries as in Himalayan regions.
- → Stable relief features due to absence of steep slopes.

Recent increase —

(1) This is due to unsustainable

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economic development, especially in Western Ghats.

(2) Development of infrastructure, industries in Ecologically sensitive western ghats.

(3) Lack of proper Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of developmental projects.

(4) Climate-change induced floods and landslides leading to mountain instabilities.

example - Nilgiri hills witnessed earthquake recently, Sahyadri hills in Maharashtra also, Reservoir-induced seismicity in Tamil Nadu.

Hence, there is a need to ~~change~~ adapt our geological models to new reality, in order to ~~prepare~~ prepare and mitigate their adverse impacts.

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8. Despite all the long strides towards women's rights to property and inheritance in India, there still exist challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं के संपत्ति अधिकारों और उत्तराधिकार की दिशा में सभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. –

India faces huge deficits in access to property and inheritance rights for its women.

Measures already taken
- → Hindu Succession Act, 1955
- → Hindu Inheritance Act

Challenges –

(1) Lack of awareness among women about their rights due to inadequate education.

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(2) Socio-cultural barriers exist, to women owning property.

(3) Women are mostly considered as guests in their own homes who are to go to other homes.

(4) Lack of legal access to women due to social, economic barriers.

(5) Patrilineality, patrilocality are social norms affecting women's access to property, inheritance rights.

(6) In agriculture also, women are not considered as farmers even in policy documents hindering their access to property rights.

Hence, there is a need for government, civil society, society, local bodies to come together to ensure women their legal right to property.

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9. It has been observed in India, while the population has stabilised in southern states, this remains a pipe dream in the case of northern states. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में यह देखा गया है कि जहाँ दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनसंख्या स्थिर हो गई है, वहीं उत्तरी राज्यों के मामले में यह अभी भी एक स्वप्न बना हुआ है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans. -

In India, 28 states / UTs have already achieved Total fertility rate of 2.1, out of which southern states are leading a far ahead of Northern States.

Overall, the population has stabilised in Southern states, while northern states such as Bihar still have fertility rate well above the replacement level.

Reasons -

(1) Socio-economic development differences :-

1.1 Difference in economic status,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

huge poverty in northern states due to low percapita income.

1.2 ~~Bif~~ Poor health, education, ~~San~~ sanitation indicators in North States.

(2) Literacy rate of women is a true indicator of fertility rate. In northern states, literacy rate among women is very low.

(3) Use of contraceptives, access to sexual and reproductive healthcare is high in South States.

(4) High child mortality rates in Northern states ultimately translates to high fertility rates.

Hence, there is a need for governments to take adequate steps to counter the widening demographic divide in India.

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10. Globalisation is affecting the attitudes and aspirations of youth in India in multifarious ways. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण भारत में युवाओं की अभिवृत्ति और आकांक्षाओं को विविध तरीकों से प्रभावित कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.-

Globalisation refers to interconnectedness, interrelationship and integration of various economies and societies to such an extent that any event in one part of the world has repercussions on another part.

Impact on Youth -

(1) Attitude of youth is turning towards materialism away from ~~too~~ spiritualism, modernism, westernisation away from traditionalism, individualism away from collectivism,

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(2) The youths are becoming more aspirational in terms of high consumerism, focus on latest brand clothes, bikes etc.

(3) Entrepreneurial culture is emerging among youth leading to growth of start-up culture in India.

(4) Attitude towards dating, live-in relations, use of contraceptives, western clothes etc. has become more positive.

(5) Aspirations towards skill development, education, especially among girls.

Hence, globalisation has affected Indian youth in multidimensional ways.

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11. Identifying its major forms, broadly trace the evolution of classical dance in India. **(250 words) 15**

शास्त्रीय नृत्य की प्रमुख शैलियों की पहचान करते हुए, व्यापक रूप से भारत में इसके विकास का पता लगाइए।

Ans.-

India has a rich heritage of performing arts out of which the classical dances are one of them. Sangeet Natak Academy recognises eight types of classical dances in India.

Major forms -

① Bharatnatyam - originated from "Devadasi" culture of Tamil Nadu temples. It is also called "fire dance" due to its look.

② Kuchipudi
- → Andhra dance
- → Both male, female perform
- → Talachita Nrityam one of its types.

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(3) Kathakali – a dance of Kerala.
It involves elaborate make-up, facial gestures. Mainly performed by the males.

(4) Mohiniattam
- → Kerala
- → Lasya aspect dominance; feminine dance of Vishnu.
- → Sensuality, elegance is involved
- → Done by females

(5) Odissi
- → First evidence found in Udayagiri – Khandagiri caves of Odisha.
- → Inspired from Vaishnavism
- → Famous for "Mobile sculpture" due to various geometrical shapes which are formed.

(6) Manipuri
- → Vaishnavite influence
- → Performed by females

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with a veil; focus on hand movements rather than facial gestures.

↳ Brought into limelight by ~~Sa~~ Rabindranath Tagore in Shantiniketan.

(7) Kathak
- → Only North Indian dance.
- → Theme is Krishna and his leelas.
- → Done with drupad music.

(8) Sattriya (16th century)
- → ~~Done~~ Started in Sattras monasteries established by Sankaradeva as part of his Vaishnavism in Assam.
- → Performed with ~~Borg~~ Borgeets music.

Hence, Indian classical dance has evolved over about two ~~millineiums~~ millineiums, transcending India's ancient and medieval phases.

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12. The acceptance of partition by the Indian National Congress was only the last stage of the process of gradual concessions given to the Muslim League. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा विभाजन की स्वीकृति वस्तुतः मुस्लिम लीग को दी गई क्रमिक रियायतों की प्रक्रिया का केवल अंतिम चरण था। समालोचनात्मतक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.:-

The Indian National Congress accepted the Partition of India as part of Mountbatten Plan on 3rd June, 1947. However, it was only the last stage of its concessions given to Muslim League.

Gradual Concessions —

① The first concession came in the form of Lucknow Pact (1916) between Congress and Muslim League in which Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates for Muslims.

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15. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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This actually legitimitized the communal politics of League and their claim of being the sole representative of Indian Muslims

(2) The second concession was the Jinnah's ~~fourteen points~~ Khilafat issue which was included in non-cooperation movement (1920). This actually mobilised the Muslims but not on nationalist issue but on a communal issue.

(3) The third concession was in form of Jinnah's fourteen points which were given in reply to Nehru Report on constitutional reforms. It was thus

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a part of deliberate appeasement of League's politics by the Congress.

(4) Further, during 1940s, the Desai Liaqat Pact, C. Rajagopalachari formula actually tried to mediate with the League on power-sharing arrangements.

All these concessions actually were made by Congress to ~~[illegible]~~ somehow submerge the communal issue and get the League into nationalist politics. However, each of these concessions further enhanced the appetite of League communalists and turned them from communal

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nationalists to liberal communalists and finally to extreme communalists.

Hence, the Congress needed to fight the communalist ideology on rational, logical channels rather than conceding to their demands. Not being able to do so was the biggest failure of Congress.

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13. Over the course of the freedom struggle, especially after the Indian Council's Act of 1892, nationalist leaders in India transformed the Imperial Legislative Council, from a powerless machine functioning as a tool of endorsement of government policies into a forum for ventilating popular grievances. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, विशेष रूप से 1892 के भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम के पश्चात्, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साम्राज्यिक विधान परिषद को सरकारी नीतियों के समर्थन के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाली शक्तिहीन मशीन से सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.-

India's ~~early~~ nationalists leaders ~~for~~ ~~Moderates~~ fought for freedom struggle by making several valuable contributions. The Campaign in Legislatures was one of them.

Powerless Machine
- → No right to discuss budget
- → No voting rights on budget
- → Only endorsed the government policies without any criticism
- → From India's side, mainly princes, zamindars participated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Turned into an effective forum -

① After Indian Councils Act of 1892, many leaders like Gokhale, Pherozshah Mehta participated in Council's debates and exposed the fallacies of government, put their grievances, through powerful, scientific, logical debates.

② In 1920s, the Swarajists ~~tt~~ led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru defeated the government on various bills like Public Safety Bill 1928. They turned the legislatures into forums for furthering their nationalist

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politics. Also, Vithalbhai Patel became President of Assembly in 1925.

(3) In 1930s also, the leaders who participated in the Council campaigned for national movement and put their grievances before the Council.

(4) These leaders actually did a brilliant analysis of modern colonialism, presented facts and linked the colonial rule with India's poverty and backwardness.

Hence, it is clear that our nationalist leaders did not get ~~coopted~~ co-opted in legislatures and rather turned them into useful, effective forums.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. **(250 words) 15**

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षसमर्थन के बावजूद, उन कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् अपने राज्य-क्षेत्रों से पुर्तगाली औपनिवेशिक शासन को बाहर निकालने के लिए बल प्रयोग करने हेतु प्रेरित किया।

Ans.-

After Independence, India's consolidation as a nation involved various modes such as peaceful merger, referendums, military operations etc. The liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese rule was done by using military force. (1962)

Panchsheel principles of Nehru
- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual respect for each other's territory
- Peaceful co-existence
- Equality and mutual benefit
- Mutual non-interference

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Factors behind using force –

① Despite India's relentless focus on negotiating with Portuguese peacefully and making them ~~Code~~ cede these territories, the Portuguese didn't end colonial rule as was their broad policy of retaining their colonies after world war II.

② After losing its sovereign territories in Kashmir to China and Pakistan, India did not want to cultivate more free nations and new hostilities.

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(3) Getting Goa, Daman and Diu territories was necessary in India's neighbourhood policy and its vision of whole subcontinent as part of a Mandalam.

(4) This was also necessary in order to reduce the possibility of future European presence on Indian territory and ensure India's strategic autonomy.

(5) Lastly, when the diplomatic channels fail, the realist policy is to use force, if possible, rather than following peaceful policy blindly.

Hence, various factors precipitated the use of force by India to end Portuguese rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans-

Israel-Palestine conflict is a geopolitical conflict which affects the peace and stability not only in Middle East region but also ~~in~~ has wider global repercussions as seen in May 2021.

Roots in Ancient History -

① In ancient period, the Jewish religion and the Islam had their holy sites in Jerusalem and these sites actually fall within overlapping

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territories.

(2) Jews - Arabs ~~also~~ fought wars also for the control in Jerusalem.

Modern form
- → Israeli settlers in Palestine; Palestinians displaced.
- → All-out hostility between Israel - Palestine.
- → Turned into wider Arabic nationalistic opposition to Israel.
- → The conflict is an integral part of great power relations in Modern times. (eg. - Cold war between US and USSR)

20th Century shaped it —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Right since the World war I period, the Britishers explored the possibility of Palestine as home for Jews and made them settle there.

② British colonial policy and later neo-colonialism helped it to ensure turning of Palestine into Israel and displacing of Arabic Palestinians.

③ Further, support of US, especially during Cold war, to Israel ~~further~~ enhanced Israel-Arab hostilities.

④ Wars such as in 1948, 1967 Six-day war, 1973 Yom Kippur War between Arab nations and Israel further widened the trust deficit.

Hence, 20th century rejuvented Israel-Palestine conflict in a new, modern form.

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16. Draw out a comparison between Savanna and Steppe types of climate in terms of economic and geographical aspects. **(250 words) 15**
आर्थिक और भौगोलिक पहलुओं के संदर्भ में सवाना और स्टेपी प्रकार की जलवायु के बीच तुलना कीजिए।

Ans.-

Our planet has various types of climates throughout its spatial expanse. Savanna and Steppe are two of them.

Geographical aspects

① Similarities
- Both have moderate to low grasses.
- Absence of forests, large trees.
- Both have degraded lands.
- Low rainfall, extreme climates.

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② Differences –

Savanna	Steppe
2.1 Better development of grasslands.	Fragmented grasslands; Improper growth.
2.2 Better soil quality, lower degradation	Highly degraded land, rampant soil erosion.
2.3 More rainfall, higher soil moisture	Extreme climate, low rainfall, high evaporation.

Economic Aspects –

① Similarities
- → Pastoralists are there; depend on livestock grazing.
- → Low to moderate scopes for agriculture.
- → Subsistence farming; reliant on rainfed agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Differences –

Savannah	Steppe
2.1 More scope for agriculture	Agriculture very less existent.
2.2 Higher productivity of agriculture and livestock sector	Low productivity; poor remuneration, poor tribal communities.

Hence, the Savanna and Steppe climates have some similarities and differences in their geographical and economic characteristics. In India, Steppe climate is prevalent in Western Rajasthan region, while Savannah climate is present in Central India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Give an account of the deposits of different types of minerals found in the ocean relief across the world. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में महासागर उच्चावच में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों के निक्षेपों का विवरण दीजिए।

Ans.–

The world has five oceans which hold vast reserves of mineral resources within them.

The oceans have three zones in their configuration – Continental margins which has maximum sediments deposition, Deep Sea plains and Mid-Ocean Ridges. Out of these, the continental margins have the highest reserves of minerals.

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Account of Minerals' Types

① In the Indian Ocean, there are large reserves of Polymetallic Nodules (PMNs) which are a source of Manganese, Cobalt, Iron, Nickel, Lead etc. India has already been allotted space in Central Indian Ocean basin.

② Also, Indian Ocean has huge deposits of Rare earth elements, petroleum reserves etc.

③ Similarly, the Western Pacific Ocean, especially South China Sea region has huge reserves of petroleum deposits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India is already in ~~[illegible]~~ negotiations with Vietnam for their exploration.

(4) Eastern Pacific region has reserves of Rare Earths, petroleum minerals which the littoral nations like US explore and extract.

(5) Arctic ocean also has reserves of ~~[illegible]~~ petroleum deposits, minerals like lead, iron, copper etc. Also, the Methane hydrates in these glaciers are source of methane as an energy resource.

However, while exploring and extracting these minerals in ocean basins, the sustainability aspects should be borne in mind by various nations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Discuss the problems and prospects of the cotton textile industry in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की समस्याओं और संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. –

India is the largest producer of cotton (fibre crop). It is due to favourable climatic conditions and its huge demand for comfortable cotton fabrics for a tropical climate.

Problems of Cotton textile industry –

(1) Unavailability of enough cheap cotton raw material domestically; so they need to import cotton.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Absence of adequate ~~tow~~ skilled labour.

(3) Competition from foreign imported cheaper cotton clothes.

(4) Low contribution towards cotton export market in the world.

(5) Lack of availability of cheap electricity to power the powerlooms.

(6) Increasing Minimum Support Price (MSP) of cotton which increases ~~the~~ input costs for cotton industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Prospects –

① India being the largest cotton crop producer, needs to effectively connect the farmers and textile mills for better supply chain effectiveness.

② Textile industry can hire the low-skilled labour, run skilling programmes for them and thus make up for labour gap.

③ Can operate on-site solar power generation projects to meet electricity demands.

④ India needs to form a Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Forum in Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Hence, as the largest employer after agriculture, textile sector needs to reform as per evolving needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. As Indian cities are undergoing rapid urbanization with burgeoning population, state policies and actions have proved to be inadequate to address the corresponding challenges. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ भारतीय शहर तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ द्रुत शहरीकरण के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियां और कार्रवाईयां संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans.-

Today, about 32% of Indian population (Census 2011) lives in cities. It is set to grow to 50% by 2050 due to ongoing rapid urbanisation.

Challenges
- Housing shortages due to inflated land prices, inadequate rental housing.
- Poor water, sanitation, electricity access.
- Overwhelmed infrastructure (eg. roads, rail, drainage)
- Environmental issues due to unscientific ~~Plant~~ waste disposal.
- Increase in Slums.
- Social crimes like drugs, sexualabuse.

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Policies taken
- → Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for Housing for All by 2022
- → Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
- → Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)
- → Swachh Bharat Mission (U)
- → Smart Cities Mission ~~(Urban)~~

Proved inadequate –

① Not being able to address the housing shortage issues especially for migrant poor.

② Lack of access to regular, clean water supply and 24×7 electricity.

③ Water-borne diseases are still prevalent indicating the huge

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

deficit in sanitation and hygiene.

(4) Traffic jams, increasing road accidents indicate overburdened transport sector.

(5) Yearly urban floods, air pollution are real environmental issues of our cities. (eg. - Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai)

Way forward -

(1) Need is to ensure adequate housing and related infrastructure like water, sanitation, electricity etc.

(2) Short-term and long-term urban plans should include the concerns due to increasing migration, slums ~~profi~~ proliferation, climate change impacts.

(3) Urban local bodies need to be empowered with 3Fs (Funds, Functions and Functionaries) to perform effectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Nation doesn't negate the concept of region. Discuss the idea in the Indian context. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र क्षेत्र की अवधारणा को नहीं नकारता है। भारतीय संदर्भ में इस विचार पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans.-

Nationalism as an idea focuses on the progress of one's own nation. Regionalism, on the other hand, involves attachment to one's region and working for its advancement.

Nation does not negate region -

(1) A nation is formed by coming together of multiple regions.

(2) While advancing ~~national~~ national interest, a region's interests are implicitly not neglected.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) The interests of a particular region can be advanced effectively without making them conflict with the national interests. So, the interests of a particular region can be reconciled with broader national interests.

(4) Also, a region's identities like culture, religion, tradition, geography etc. can be preserved within the broader national identity in a healthy manner.

eg.- Article 30 of Indian Constitution provides for protection of identity, culture of any community.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) further, ~~a~~ nation-making is always a continuing process which is enriched by various regions coming together, advancing their interests and competing in a cooperative and competitive federal spirit.

(6) ~~The~~ In the Indian context, ideas like federalism, decentralisation, welfare state, fraternity etc. are realised when nation is made by healthy reconciliation between regional and national interests.

Hence, a nation does not negate the concept of region. Infact, it promotes the regional concept in spirit of nation-making.

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0507906

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Nitish Mausiya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Mohika

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. –

7th Schedule of Indian Constitution provides for the distribution of legislative subjects or powers between the Centre and states.

Recently, various experts have called for reforms or revisiting of the 7th Schedule.

Arguments in favour of reforms –

① Outdated entries such as about Indian Princes, Princely states etc.

② Need for adding new entries such as climate change, emerging technologies, pandemics etc.

(3) Suitable positioning of entries such as water in Concurrent list.

(4) Call by various states for autonomy in functioning.

(5) Centralized lists as Union list has more subjects than State list. Union has overriding powers over State in making laws on Concurrent list.

(6) Centralization of powers such as education in concurrent list by 42nd Amendment Act 1976.

However, 7th Schedule is needed and relevant to ensure unity, integrity of India, balanced regional development, federalism.

Way forward —

(1) Need to form a Committee of experts including administrators, judicial experts, legal experts etc.

(2) Timely review and updation of entries as a regular exercise.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. -

The recent COVID pandemic and the consequent judicial push has triggered the use and adoption of Online dispute ~~res~~ resolution (ODR) in Indian legal, judicial system

Advantages of ODR -

(1) Faster, cost-effective justice delivery.

(2) Reliance on tools such as arbitration, conciliation and negotiations, rather than rigid criminal procedures.

(3) More scope for negotiations in an informal environment.

(4) Reduce the burden on regular courts.

(5) Can enhance ease of doing business through commercial arbitration.

(6) Ease of tax framework through resolution of tax disputes.

(7) Can be used in multiple areas such as consumer disputes, property disputes, landlord-rent tenancy disputes etc.

Challenges associated

- Digital privacy, cyber security issues.
- Operational feasibility concerns such as cross-examination of witnesses, authenticity of proceedings, confidentiality etc.
- Can lead to judicial exclusion due to low digital literacy, lack of vernacular languages and adequate digital infrastructure in rural, remote areas.

Hence, there is a need for streamlined ODR framework for its sustained use and adoption in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. –

In recent times, there have been regular instances of Centre-State disputes regarding the exercise of federal powers by them.

Constitutional division of powers

- Legislative powers under 7th Schedule; Union, State, Concurrent List.
- Administrative powers distributed through executive functions to each in their respective spheres.
- Financial powers are also divided; Centre to tax on items of Union list, Concurrent list, State on State list, Concurrent List.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Centre-State disputes

- Tax devolution to states delaying.
- GST Compensation to states issue
- CBI versus States tussle. eg.- in Bengal
- Concerns over extension of border jurisdiction of BSF to 50 Km.
- Parliamentary laws on state lists such as farm laws, Model Tenancy Act 2020.
- Holding the state bills pending by the Centre. eg.- Tamil Nadu NEET bill.

Way Forward -

1. Need is to strengthen federal institutions such GST Council, Inter State Council to mitigate and resolve issues.
2. Need for Supreme Court to streamline the scope and interpretation of disputes covered under Article 131.

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans.-

Lobbying refers to the tactics of contacts, advocacy of one's interests with the bureaucracy, ministers and official functionaries.

It can help in strengthening participative governance:-

① Pressure groups can legal lobby for protection of their genuine interests. eg.- farmer groups, tribal organizations etc.

② Can lead to participation of people's groups like NGOs, civil society in policy formulation and policy implementation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Case of dirty business –

1. Can lead to corporates' lobbying with the powerful elites to ensure favourable tax cheating, policy reforms etc.

2. Can lead to reduced compliances, streamlined procedures and enhanced trust-building among the corporates.

3. Various global examples. eg. – in USA, under Lobbying Act, lobbying is legalized practice.

Concerns remain
- → Politician – bureaucrat – corporate nexus
- → Non-transparent practice
- → lack of public accountability.
- → Most pressure groups dominated by larger, rich people, thus can advance only their interests, perpetuate social divides.

Hence, India should bring an Indian socio-economic context specific legislation on lobbying to realize its positives.

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans.-

In recent years, the government has been encouraging open source platforms in the digital and financial domains for inclusive, decentralized benefits

Open Source Applications

- Unified Payments Interface (UPI) for large-scale adoption of digital technologies
- Open Network for digital Commerce (ONDC) for decentralized e-commerce favourable for all players and consumers.
- Open Government Data License

The true potential however remains unrealized due to several reasons :-

(1) Lack of competitive digital infrastructure of government open data platforms, to compete with big techs. eg.- ONDC vis-a-vis Amazon, flipkart.

(2) Concerns regarding reliable functionality, trust of businesses, consumers.

(3) Data privacy, cyber security concerns

(4) Low digital, financial inclusion especially in rural and remote areas.

Way forward -

(1) Hiring trained personnel in IT, finance, leverage latest technologies alongwith collaboration with private sector

(2) Competitive functionality of these platforms to compete against the Big Techs, MNCs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. –

Non Governmental organizations (NGOs) are a collective group of socially-motivated people pursuing agenda of reforms in economy, society or the environment. There are about 29 lakh NGOs in India as per IB Report.

NGOs as social safety valve –

(1) Citizens can participate through NGOs to voice their concerns to the government. eg. – tribals can do through various tribal NGOs.

(2) NGOs advocate the concerns, grievances of citizens.

③ NGOs can act as watchdog against violation of human rights.
eg.- Narmada Bachao Andolan

④ Agitator on behalf of citizens to present their concerns on various issues such as new acts, policies, push for new reforms. eg.-Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) for RTI Act.

⑤ Also, NGOs can act as a facilitative channel for mobilization of citizens on a particular issue as per concerns, eg.- protests, speech expression.

Hence, there is a need to promote NGOs capability through funding, capability building, ICT infrastructure, to reap their true potential in the area of voicing citizens' concerns.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans.-

Mental Healthcare Act 2017 was enacted with a vision to revolutionize the mental healthcare in India.

Patient-Centric Approach
- → Treating mental health patient with dignity.
- → Confidentiality of health data of patients.
- → Transgender, AIDS/HIV patients to be treated with dignity, provided full treatment.
- → National Mental Health Board to oversee implementation of these provisions.

Sluggish implementation -

① Low awareness among people

regarding the need to de-stigmatize mental health issues has restricted the social transformation about mental health care.

(2) Low funding towards mental health, low number of mental health professionals, especially in rural, remote areas.

(3) 'One size fits all approach', not includes context-specific approach towards drug victims, HIV/AIDS, transgender patients ~~etc~~ women etc.

(4) Fragmented initiative as there is lack of cooperation with Education ministry, Tribal, Social Justice and Empowerment ministry.

Hence there is a need to streamline the implementation of Mental Healthcare Act 2017 for revolution in mental health sector in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans:-

Recently, there have been calls for a dedicated Urban Employment Guarantee Act or Scheme on the lines of MGNREGA for rural areas.

Need to formulate —

① As per Periodic Labour force Survey data (PLFS), urban areas exhibit more unemployment rate than rural areas.

② Rising urban population due to urban migrants population.

③ Large informal sector due to lack of wages, social security and

low - skilled jobs.

(4) Important for the economic growth of India as urban India contribute towards about 60% of GDP.

(5) Empowerment of marginalized sections like migrants, women, informal workers etc.

(6) Reduce urban poverty bridge urban inequalities leading to inclusive and equitable growth.

Concerns
- Huge fiscal burden
- low - skilled jobs for youth human capital
- MGNREGA implementation issues.

Way forward -

(1) Can bring an Urban Employment Guarantee Act (2) Increase the development in Tier, 2, 3 cities through MSMEs, private sector investment.

(3) Skill development, universal social security.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. –

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Economic and Technical Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization ~~for~~ including India, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal, Bhutan.

Fulfill aspirations in Indian Ocean Region :–

(1) Vital for India's aspiration as role of a net security provider in Indian Ocean Region through maritime cooperation in the Bay of Bengal, vital sea lanes of communication and Malacca choke point.

(2) Important for economic aspirations through connectivity with ASEAN through Thailand Myanmar, to link with regional supply chains.

(3) Vital for mineral, energy resources exploration in bed of bay of bengal through BIMSTEC cooperation

(4) Vital for countering the China's rapidly increasing influence in Indian Ocean Region through Maritime Silk Road, String of Pearls.

(5) Important for India's trade security, first responder role in Indian Ocean Region for Humanitarian Assistance and disaster relief. eg- as during recent Sri Lankan Economic crisis. Hence, BIMSTEC is an ideal regional organisation for India to improve its Indian Ocean strategic aspirations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans—

Gujral doctrine was given by Mr. IK Gujral, former Indian Prime Minister, in the 1990s as a tool to improve our neighbourhood diplomacy.

Gujral doctrine

- India should give help to its neighbours in good faith, without expecting anything in return.
- Restraint by a nation to encroach on other's territorial sovereignty.
- Non-interference in domestic affairs of other nations.
- Not allowing territory to be used by non-state actors to harm another nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Relevance in present times —

(1) Rapid deterioration in India's relations with its neighbours such as Sri Lanka, Nepal.

(2) To address the perception of 'big brother' attitude towards India

(3) For pursuing neighbourhood first, SAGAR policy with a focus on developmental cooperation, mutual security.

(4) Addressing issues like terrorism.

(5) Rejuvenation of organizations like SAARC, SASEC for subregional cooperation.

Hence there is a need to shift from Gujral doctrine to maximize gains on our neighbourhood policy.

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans.-

Indian Constitution provides for a Parliamentary system where the executive is held accountable to the legislature for its decisions.

Officers of Parliament
- → Secretary of Lok Sabha
- → Secretary of Rajya Sabha
- → Officers in the Secretariat of the two houses.

Provisions -

(1) Constitutional -

1.1 Provides for the impartial

functionary of Parliament officers.

1.2 Not to be representative of people, non-political decisions and political neutrality in conduct

1.3 Work from behind the glare of public, with the Code of Conduct, Code of ethics.

1.4 Parliament to decide their remuneration, service conditions, and not the executive.

(2) Statutory → Representation of People Act 1951, under which political MPs not to affect the functionary of officers.

→ Parliament Officers Act by the Parliament to regulate salary, service conditions, tenure etc. for officers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pivotal Role of Officers

- Help in streamlining the functional functioning
- Reduce the load of the houses, thus ensuring effective legislative business.
- Work to ensure live-streaming of proceedings.
- Handle the paper, work-load of Parliament.
- Store, keep the records of acts, proceedings of the Parliament.
- Provide independent report on assessment of functioning and productivity of the houses for ensuring public scrutiny.

Hence, Parliament officers are very vital in the overall parliamentary system and their functioning must be kept impartial.

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 280 of the Indian Constitution provides for the constitution of a Finance Commission by the President every five years or earlier, as he may consider appropriate.

Its role is pivotal in ensuring fiscal federalism in India. Its main recommendations include –

(1) Division of divisible pool of tax ~~to~~ resources among the Centre and States and also within the States.

(2) Principles governing grants-in-aid to States by the Centre.

(3) Measures needed to augment the

resources of local bodies and through the state finance commission constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recommendations of 15th Finance Commission

1. Divisible pool to be 41% to the states.
2. Within states, the resources are to be divided as per indicators such as population (45.1%), area, income distance, forests, demographic performance and tax measures.
3. Grants-in-aid to the states as per revenue-deficit grants, sector-specific, state-specific grants.
4. Grants to be distributed for local bodies in states not constituting state finance commission.
5. 1% of extra resources to states based on ease of doing business.

· urban local body reforms, etc.

(6) Constitution of Modernisation fund for Defence and Internal Security (MFDIS)

(7) Constitution of National Disaster mitigation fund, setting up of Independent fiscal Council.

(8) Centre and states to increase total health expenditure to 8% of which 2/3rd would be devoted to primary health care.

(9) In addition, Chairman N.K. Singh has also recommended need for Caution against election freebies to avoid sub-national bankruptcy.

(10) Fiscal consolidation and reach target of 4% of fiscal deficit for Centre by 2025-26.

Hence, finance commission ensures the upholding of federalism in the fiscal sphere and need to be made permanent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans.-

Article 324 of Constitution provides for Election Commission to ensure free and fair elections in State legislatures and Parliament.

To ensure free and fair elections, the Election Commission brought a Model Code of Conduct which regulates the conduct of candidates during the elections by acting mainly as moral guidelines.

Issues with Model Code of Conduct -

(1) Not statutory, so no legal backing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) No enforcement powers to the Election Commission to punish candidates or de-registered political parties.

(3) Open flouting of its principles by the political candidates.

(4) Even civil groups, media haven't been compliant.

According it the statutory status will ensure free and fair elections —

(1) Gives the powers to the Commission to punish candidates for its violation.

(2) Would help in creating more deterrence among the players.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Ensure a level playing field for all parties by restricting larger parties from using man and money power to seek undue advantages over smaller parties.

(4) Even citizens would be able to hold the violators accountable.

Concerns
- → Would over-burden Commission with extra functions.
- → Give extra-judicial powers to the Commission.
- → Concerns regarding the subjective and broad interpretation of definitions and provisions in Model Code. eg.- 'enmity' word not defined.

Hence, there is need to overcome these concerns, while according the model Code of Conduct with a statutory backing.

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans :-

Competition Commission of India (CCI) was constituted under Competition Act 2002 for the ensuring of check against arbitrary and uncompetitive business practices.

Concerns regarding fair competition in digital economy

① Big Tech dominance due to big MNCs such as Google, Facebook, hurting the ~~dom~~ small players due to financial and technological leverage.

② Disruption in e-commerce due to giants like Amazon,

Causing unfair competition for small retail, wholesale players.

(3) Disruption in ~~finter~~ financial sector due to new fintech players such as neo-banks, online lenders.

(4) Data colonialism concerns due to technological and economic monopoly of US and Chinese MNCs.

Revamp the CCI to address this

(1) CCI as an effective anti-competitive watchdog, can lead to intelligence and investigation abilities in this practice.

(2) It can lead to CCI acting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

On its expertise in ensuring fair competition in the physical domain and extending it to the digital domain.

How to revamp?

- Ensure its independence, autonomy in functioning
- Hiring dedicated, trained personnel.
- Adequate funding, investigative and intelligence capabilities.
- Learning from global best practices from countries like US.

Hence, there is an urgent need to revise the CCI to give it more responsibility in the digital economy as well.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

*उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. -

Whistle blowing refers to the act where an insider official exposes the wrongdoing or corrupt practice in a public or private organisation in the public interests.

Need for whistle-blowing mechanisms -

① Rising instances of corporate frauds and decline in corporate governance and ethics.

② Any mis-doings in corporate can easily affect the economy at large, thus affecting public interests.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Corruption, nepotism, un-ethical work culture etc. are the practices rampant in public organizations

④ To ensure ethical, good governance and avoid evil practices, need to strengthen whistleblowing mechanisms to ensure restraint and deterrence.

Measures needed —

① Effective implementation of Whistle blowers (Protection) Act 2014.

② Safeguards for protection of whistleblowers :—

2.1 Security protection, adequate trust building.

2.2 Avoiding the approach of organization to whistleblower through "strict no-disclosure clause"

2.3 Holding the department officials accountable for any mis-happenings to the life of whistleblowers

2.4 Job security for the whistleblowers

(3) Allowing even anonymous whistleblowing in the interests of public.

However, various secrets and administrative confidentiality need to be balanced under the provisions such as Official Secrets Act 1923, National Security Act 1980.

Hence, there is a need for strengthening of whistleblowing mechanism in India, while balancing the national security concerns.

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"उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना" चाहिए
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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. –

Cooperatives in India are established under Multi-State Cooperatives Act 2002 or the respective state acts in various sectors of economy.
eg. – milk cooperatives, banking cooperatives.
However, they have performed poorly due to reasons! –

① Lack of adequate transparency and accountability in functioning.

② Hijacked by political interference and the interests of a select few leaders. eg. – in farming cooperatives, the interests of big farmers dominate.

(3) Poor functioning due to a look of an over-sized government department. eg. - red-tapism, corruption.

(4) Poor, non-uniform regulation due to cooperatives being a state subject.

(5) Lack of adequate funds, technical access and the hiring of qualified management personnel.

(6) Dual regulation as in case of urban cooperative banks (UCBs), where Registrar of state as well as RBI regulate.

(7) Low professionalism, lack of streamlined functioning, lots of people's trust etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reforms Undertaken

- Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act 2020 led to strict RBI's control over UCBs.
- Setting up of a separate Ministry of Cooperatives under the Home Minister.
- Setting up of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)
- Sahakar Nidhi for funding of cooperatives.

Way Forward —

1. Need is for uniform regulation of cooperatives in a particular sector
2. Training, capacity building and access to ICT infrastructure for cooperatives.
3. Political non-interference, autonomy
4. Expanding of the concept to fisheries, poultry sectors as well.

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. –

India's healthcare system has huge deficits as highlighted during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Gaps in Healthcare system

- Low public funding due to only about 1.5% of GDP incurred on health.
- Doctor - patient ratio 1:1442 compared to WHO recommended 1:1000
- Low hospital beds in public hospitals, deficit of equipments, technology.
- Lack of qualified practitioners in rural primary health centres.
- High out - of pocket expenditure by patients i.e. about 48%

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Potential of Public - Private Partnership Model

① Private sector can bring adequate funding, latest technology in health sector in public hospitals

② Government can subsidize the cost of healthcare for poor patients in private hospitals.

③ Research by private colleges and its usage in public hospitals.

④ Can increase the total pool of doctors in rural and remote areas, thereby facilitating universal healthcare (UHC)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Can ramp up the beds, equipments, ambulances, ICUs, oxygen concentrators etc. as medical infrastructure in public hospitals.

(6) Can lead to treatments of high-cost treatment diseases such as rare diseases.

(7) Reduce the over-burdening of ~~private~~ public health infrastructure and thus tap the potential of Indian private hospitals.

Concerns
- → Need for fair model to attract private hospitals.
- → Kind of shifting of burden of welfare social service on private sector by the government.

Hence there is a need to devise a holistic PPP framework to tap the potential of PPP in healthcare.

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans.-

Government launched National Education Policy 2020 to replace the 34-years old policy of 1986. It focuses on boosting the quality and quantity parameters in Indian education system.

Commendable vision but need to integrate

① The policy has called for vocational training for students. Its success would depend upon the effective implementation of initiatives such as Skill India

Mission PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)

(2) The '5+3+3+4' design of school education would need to integrate with Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, RTE Act 2009.

(3) Inclusion of disabled students would need to be integrated with Accessible India Campaign, Right to Persons with disabilities Act 2016 which provides 5% reservation in higher education.

(4) Gender Inclusion fund needs to be coupled with successful implementation of Beti Bachao Beti

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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• Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana.

(5) Setting up of foreign campuses by Indian universities would be dependent upon functioning of Indian missions abroad and Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR)

(6) Promotion of digital education would be integrated with Digital India, Bharat Net Project etc. to build effective digital infrastructure in rural areas.

(7) Learning in Mother Tongue would be coupled with strengthening of Linguistic minorities under Article 350B.

Hence, National Education Policy need to collaborate and integrate with other policy initiatives in the common areas of interests for an overall greater impact.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. -

Recently, the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) was launched under the US leadership to build open, free economic order in Indo-Pacific.

IPEF born from desire to make Indo Pacific engine of economic growth :-

① The shifting of geo-economic centre of gravity towards the Indo-Pacific region.

② Presence of the largest and the fastest growing economies

of the world like India, China,

(3) Building resilient, sustainable supply chains in the region which can be effectively integrated with global supply chains.

(4) Countering the disruptive economic policies of China under its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

(5) Set precedents and rules for digital technologies, cross-border data flows, Intellectual property, health security, climate change etc.

(6) Set the principles for free, fair trade in the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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through secure supply chains, sea lanes of communication. (SLOC)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(7) Aids in cooperation of smaller and larger economies to build an inclusive, prosperous Indo-Pacific.

Concerns of India

- US - dominant institution, so US may try to dominate agenda, rules on economic policies
- India's concerns about IPEF setting norms on cross-border data flows, which India had opposed during Osaka Track (G20)
- Rules on Intellectual Property, energy technologies may not be favourable to India.

Hence, India needs to get involved in IPEF on an issue-based partnership to reap the benefits, rather than ideology-based.

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. –

Techno – diplomacy is the emerging area of global diplomacy in recent decades due to rapid emergence of digital technologies.

Complexities due to digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST) are :–

① Concerns regarding technical and economic monopoly and dominance by the Big Tech MNCs from US, China

② Concerns related to data privacy, data colonialism and

overall digital sovereignty of India.

(3) Rapidly and dominance of NEST is going to shape geo political balancing equations.

(4) Concerns regarding data localization policies of India; India's concerns regarding norms on cross-border data free flows.

(5) Cyber security, misuse of cyber space by state and non-state actors, cyber warfare and cyber terrorism issues.

(Priority areas needed to be focussed)

(1) Cooperation with other like-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

minded nations such as US, Japan, Australia, UK, etc. for reaping the potential in NGST.

(2) Global diplomacy in technological domains to shape India's priorities while evolving rules, principles on data flows, privacy, cyber security, digital taxation, cryptocurrency etc.

(3) Global rules on disruptive technologies like cryptocurrency, fintech, blockchain, big data etc

(4) Diplomatic collaboration in global institutions like UN, IMF to evolve measures to counter mis-use of digital technologies by state, non-state actors.

Hence, India needs to go further as it has already established the New, Emerging and Strategic Technologies Division (NEST) under MoEA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0507906

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Nitish Mauryia

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI - Rajinder Nagar

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans.-

Fiscal policy by ministry of finance refers to the proposals regarding sources of revenues and the priority expenditure areas for government.

Can reduce income inequality, lead to inclusive growth

(1) Public capital investment can boost demand, incomes, thus increasing the economic growth

(2) It can also crowd in private investment, thus generating employment, incomes.

(3) Public capital expenditure on infrastructure in backward,

rural, remote areas can incentivize ease of doing business for private investors there, also generating employment, local economic activity.

(4) This can enhance inclusive and equitable growth.

(5) Also, through increased direct taxes on corporates, high income individuals and the redistribution of increased revenues to poor through subsidies, tax exemptions, welfare schemes, can ~~help~~ help in bridging income inequalities. (Revenue Expenditure)

(6) Capital expenditures such as on social services ~~can~~ such as health, education, sanitation, nutrition etc. can generate adequate human capital for productive economic livelihood. So, it can lead to inclusive growth and also bridge inequalities.

Hence, India needs sound fiscal policy for inclusive, equitable growth.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. –

India has 17% of world's population but only 2.4% of land area, highlighting the scarcity of land as an economic resource.

Problems with current land management
- Lack of adequate, credible land records
- Property disputes, especially in rural areas
- Low land availability for marginal, small farmers.
- Difficulty in land acquisition for business projects.

Need for digitizing land records –

(1) Ensure credible land ownership data reduces the scope for

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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reduced property litigations and thus reduce burden on judiciary.

(3) Land ownership rights to small farmers, landless labourers, tenants; also ensures land leasing, land pooling measures in context of land market.

Measures taken
- → Digital Land Records Modernisation Programme 2.0
- → SWAMITVA Scheme for clear property rights to owners.
- → ~~Digital Unique Land Reco~~
- → Unique Land Parcel Identification Number launched in (Budget 2022-23)
- → Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act 2017 for land leasing framework based on digital land records

Hence India needs to develop an integrated land records database by merging or inter-linking all the current fragmented databases.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. -

Recently, there have been talks about concerns regarding sub-national bankruptcy risks due to the trend of election freebies in an irrational manner.

Implications of Competitive politics, election freebies

- High debt-GDP ratio of states to 31%, as per RBI Report
- High revenue expenditure, low capital expenditure
- Widening fiscal deficit of various states
- Rising interest payments to Revenue Receipts ratio indicates erosion of debt sustainability.

→ Violates principle of free, fair elections.

→ Contradicts the 'capability building' approach of Amartya Sen.

Need to rationalise measures —

(1) Election Commission be given the powers to enforce Model code of conduct and de-register political parties, to avoid irrational election freebies.

(2) Politicians need to be held accountable by citizens by asking them the mechanism to fulfill the promises.

(3) Reduce irrational, non-merit subsidies such as free electricity and focus on capital expenditure on health, education, skill development etc. to develop quality human capital and reduce the dependence and demand for freebies.

Hence states need to rationalize their subsidy expenditures for fiscal resilience.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans.—

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was launched to increase water-use efficiency in irrigation through practices like micro-irrigation

Potential of Micro-Irrigation —

(1) Increase the coverage of agricultural irrigation in terms of regions, small, marginal farmers and also to crops other than paddy.

(2) Can increase water-use efficiency, reduce dependence on groundwater extraction, & electricity subsidy.

(3) Drip, Sprinkler Irrigation increase nutrient absorption efficiency, reduce water wastage and lead to higher crop yield. Also, it maintains soil moisture, nutrient content to ensure agricultural productivity in future.

(4) Reduce the loss of fertilizers, pesticides, thus reducing green house gases emissions.

(5) Can boost the rainfed agriculture, dryland farming based on crops such as pulses, millets, etc which are agro-ecologically sustainable

(6) Can achieve 'per drop-more crop' vision of PMKSY.

Hence there is a need to incentivize and support farmers to adopt micro-irrigation practices.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. –

The small island developing states (SIDS) face a disproportionate share of climate change impacts.

Impact of Climate Change on SIDS
- Sea level rise
- Coastal flooding, erosion
- Submergence of islands eg. – Tikartaka
- Extreme weather events such as storm surges, cyclones
- Vulnerable coastal communities as their livelihood are ocean, seas dependent.

India can assist

- Humanitarian Assistance, disaster relief (HADR) as first responder.
- Climate forecasting capabilities of IMD, Information management and Analysis Centre (IMAC) on Maritime Security.
- Role in disaster mitigation, adaptation, eg.- expertise of Odisha in handling cyclones.
- Can support organic agriculture, aquaculture in coastal areas.
- Nature-based solutions like ecosystem restoration eg.- mangroves.
- Use of drones, satellites etc.

India has already launched a global grouping Infrastructure for Resilient Pacific Island States (IRIS) and thus needs to capitalize on its implementation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans –

Recently, ministry of Panchayati Raj has launched a Disaster Management Plan for local panchayats.

Rationale behind

- To tap local grassroots level context of local panchayats.
- Context – specific knowledge in terms of vulnerability of ecosystems, vulnerable communities.
- Faster, effective response
- Bottom – up, can increase community participation, ownership.
- It is a powerful learning during the handling of COVID – 19 pandemic.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Key Components

- Every village panchayat to develop a Village disaster Management Plan. (VDMP)
- To set up a Village Disaster Management Committee.
- Inclusion of VDMP in overall Gram Panchayat Development Plan. (GPDP)
- Training, Capacity building of representatives, panchayat disaster personnel.

Way Forward —

1. The Panchayats should adopt VDMP, set up VDMC as per DMP-MoPR and thus map these responses to the localisation of SDGs for sustainable development.
2. Learning and replicating best practices from other areas.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans –

Recently, there have been concerns about internal security implications of the emerging and disruptive technologies (EDT) like AI, big data, Internet of Things, blockchain, etc.

Internal security concerns –

① Can be used by external state actors to launch cyber attacks, engage in space warfare, information warfare against another state as an instrument of national policy. eg – China's support to non-state cyber attackers as in 2020 Mumbai power attack.

(2) Can be used by non-state actors like organized criminals, terrorist organizations to launch cyber attacks, information warfare on social media, recruitment of sleeper cells through internet, drug trading money laundering through deep web, dark net. eg. - use of drones in Jammu in 2022.

Measures needed
- → Strengthen cyber department of police through setting up of dark web, dark net monitoring cells.
- → Develop indigenous capability in EDT through domestic investment, collaborations with like-minded nations like US, Japan, France etc

Hence India needs to capitalize on the opportunity to evolve as global leader in EDT.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans-.

In recent years, India has shed off its past dogmas and has given a strong push to defence exports to ensure defence atmanirbharta, boost defence industry in India.

Impediments faced

- Low production by Defence PSUs, outdated mechanism
- Bureaucratic red tapism, clearances for export.
- Low participation of private sector in defence production
- Low defence expenditure (about 2% of GDP), out of which only 6% is spent on defence R&D, thus reducing technical competitiveness in Indian products.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps taken

- Draft defence production and export promotion policy.
- SRIJAN portal for defence export clearances
- Delegation of powers of export clearances to Department of Defence Production from DGFT and MOHA.
- 2 Defence Industrial Corridors in UP and Tamil Nadu

Way forward —

1. India should conduct more bilateral, multilateral exercises with diverse nations to understand their needs, requirements of defence items.
2. India has to provide an all-encompassing defence service in terms of repair, retro-fitting to attract customers.

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans. -

Space debris is caused due to fragmentation of space assets, space collisions, non-removal of debris or satellites after mission completion.

Issues with Space debris
- Risk of Kessler Syndrome whereby a collision perpetuates further debris and collisions.
- Impact on space assets/security, continued usage of space assets like satellites
- Risk to astronauts, future space exploration missions.
- Impact on astronomical observations due to interference of debris with light waves to study space objects.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives taken

- Intergovernmental agency collaboration (IADC) Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines.
- MoU on Space Situational Awareness. e.g. - India-US recently signed it.
- Project NGTRA of ISRO to avoid debris collision with its space assets.
- RemoveDEBRIS project of EU for active removal of space debris.
- Evolution of re-usable launch vehicles, resilient, sustainable design features in satellites for future use by various agencies

Hence, there is a need to review and update Outer Space treaty 1983 to hold private players accountable for debris removal as well.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को, इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans =

Recently, India has launched Open Network for digital Commerce (ONDC) as an open source platform in e-commerce on the lines of UPI in payments ecosystem.

Benefits of ONDC —

① Decentralized, inclusive e-Commerce as a seller from any platform can connect with a buyer from any other platform.

② Increased participation of

retail sellers, Kirana stores in reaping the benefits of e-commerce

(3) Benefits for consumers as they can access varied products at competitive prices. eg.- transparent pricing

(4) Reduce the monopoly of Big e-commerce giants like Amazon, Flipkart etc.

(5) A level playing field for all the participants unlike the skewed, manipulative algorithms of giants.

Concerns
- → need to become as technical competitive as e-commerce giants
- → Have to increase trust of consumers, retailers, MSMEs for participation.

Hence, India needs to make ONDC as a competitive platform for inclusive e-commerce.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. –

Recently at the 12th ministerial conference of WTO, an agreement was reached extending and exempting the nations from giving harmful fisheries subsidies for four years.

It has been signed to give special exemption to developing nations especially with respect to subsidies on "Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated" fisheries (IUU)

Concerns raised by India –

① India believes that the period of only 4 years exemption to

harmful fisheries subsidies is not going to be sufficient.

(2) This will ultimately hurt the interests of fishermen, especially in developing and least developed nations (LDCs).

(3) would actually lead to apprehensions among the fisheries employment and thus would hurt the livelihood in coastal areas.

Need for further negotiations —

(1) WTO negotiations would be needed to be continued as the ~~Specifica~~ "Special and differential treatment" (SDT) clause for developing and least developed nations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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envisages this.

(2) This is also needed to uphold the economic growth of nations and the livelihood of marginalized communities in the coastal areas.

(3) Also, to uphold trust in WTO multilateral mechanisms and ensure free and fair trade, it is quite vital that further negotiations giving a fair voice to developing and LDCs be commenced at the next ministerial.

Hence, along with fisheries subsidies issue, India should also raise other concerns as well like public stockholding of food grains, Non-tariff barriers issue and the inclusion of domestic GE tax recognized under the WTO.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans.--

India, being a developing nation, is banking on infrastructure investment for growth in the future. Various model for investment in Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects are there, out of which hybrid annuity model (HAM) is one of them.

Advantages of HAM in road construction sector

① In HAM, 40% of grant is provided by the government during the project period itself and the private developer has to arrange

60% from elsewhere.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) The project clearances, compliances and other bureaucratic hassles are taken care of by ~~the~~ the government itself. This incentivises private players' participation.

Interest has declined —

(1) There is an uncertainity regarding the traffic flows, future revenues such that 60% of the cost which private player has to arrange may not be reimbursed.

(2) Delays in receiving of 40%, of grant from the government due to delays and red tapism in the bureaucracy.

(3) Lack of adequate grievance redressal mechanism for private players under PPP framework.

(4) Only a few big private players are able to participate due to capital intensive investment.

Measures needed —

(1) A revised 'Model Concession Agreement' for HAM such that fairness of process is upheld.

(2) Access to NBFCs, banks, and the strengthening of corporate bond market for funds.

(3) Reduce bureaucratic red-tapism, PPP grievance redressal, independent tribunal etc.

Hence, HAM model needs a comprehensive review to rejuvenate its utility as investment model in construction sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. -

Indian government provides for a MSP (Minimum Support Price) based procurement regime for ~~ab~~ 23 crops to ensure adequate remunerative prices for the farmers.

MSP not sustainable -

① Economically -

1.1 High fiscal burden on government.

1.2 Rise in MSP to about 1.5 times of cost of production.

1.3 High MSP, but low central issue price, leading to huge food subsidy bill and also high

economic cost of procurement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Agro-ecologically -

2.1 Skewed cropping pattern towards water-intensive crops such as paddy.

2.2 Rise in fertilizers, pesticides usage, water-use inefficiency leading to high greenhouse gas emissions, ground water depletion and decline in soil fertility.

2.3 Low cultivation of crops such as pulses, millets, which are leguminous and thus beneficial for soil.

2.4 Need for huge electricity subsidies, thus huge risk to energy security, carbon emissions.

Alternative approaches –

(1) MSP-plus approach procurement framework under PM-AASHA for pulses, oilseeds, copra, can diversify the crop procurement mechanism.

(2) Adoption of Model Contract Farming Act 2018 by the state to ensure fair procurement and thus good profits for farmers.

(3) Setting up of private mandis can incentivize MSP-plus selling of farmer produce in markets.

(4) Adoption of millets, pulses, oilseeds cultivations, organic farming, use of solar energy under PM-KUSUM, water extraction charges atleast for big farmers.

Hence, there is a need to couple MSP with alternative approaches for sound economics and ecology in agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. —

In the interests of ensuring adequate food in domestic markets, India follows a policy of buffer stocks for various crops.

Rationale behind buffer stocks
- → Maintain domestic food prices, avoid food inflation
- → Uphold the food security in India.
- → Needed for various Government programmes such as ICDS, Mid-day Meal Scheme, National Food Security Act 2013.

① India has recently increased the buffer stock limit for wheat to maintain domestic prices and avoid wheat exports.

(2) Also, India follows buffer stock norms for other produce such as sugar, about 100 MT.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Overflowing food grains in warehouses

(1) India follows a policy of open-ended procurement of foodgrains under MSP by the FCI.

(2) This is done to ensure a remunerative price for all farmers, thus continuing them in agriculture.

(3) ~~Food~~ Huge surplus agricultural produce and lack of alternative selling mechanisms such as to private merchants, corporates. The government procures about 75% of foodgrains in India

(4) Inadequate warehouses with the FCI, poor storage infrastructure and a policy of first in - first out for outflow of foodgrains.

(5) Low allocation to government schemes under PDS, ICDS etc.

Measures needed

- FCI should focus only on states not spending enough on agriculture
- States like Punjab, Haryana should procure themselves.
- Private players' participation in procurement, storage, transport.
- Negotiable Warehouse Receipts.
- Trading in Commodity futures, Contract farming etc.

Hence, there is a need to review India's buffer stock policy, given that it is still unable to address India's food, nutrition crises.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans.-

As part of the vision for 'Amrit Kaal' and the vision given in Budget 2022-23, the government has asked all ports to develop a master plan for 2047.

Challenges faced by ports -

① Poor governance structure, especially in minor ports.

② Low storage, handling, loading, unloading etc. infrastructure at the ports.

③ Complex customs procedures, red-

tariffs leads to poor incentivization to traders.

(4) Lack of adequate multi-modal connectivity to other modes of transport such as roads, railways, inland waterways etc.

(5) Low depth, dredging capacity to handle the bigger ~~ports~~ ships.

(6) Low number of coastal ships, vessels, thus making the coastal shipping difficult.

Measures needed —

(1) Adoption of 'landlord port' model and setting up of a Major Port Authorities board for all ports as per the Major Port Act recently.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Increasing the handling capacity of bigger ships by dredging and increasing the depth at ports.

(3) Multi-modal connectivity to cargo terminals can boost logistics efficiency and exports competitiveness.

(4) Single-window clearances at ports; loading, unloading infrastructure, storage etc. can be increased through Public Private Participation (PPP)

(5) In line with Sagarmala, boost port-led development, coastal community development through aquaculture, exports of ethnic, GI, organic products by coastal communities, employment at ports etc. Hence, India needs to leverage its port infrastructure through reforms so that vision of blue economy is realized.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. -

In India, bottom 50%, middle 40% and top 10% of population contribute ~~respe~~ 1 tonnes CO_2/capita, 5 t CO_2/cap, and 9 t/CO_2/cap. respectively. This highlights the translation of income, wealth inequality into carbon inequality in India.

Implications of Carbon Inequality

- Future perpetuates socio-economic divides
- Disproportionate impact on most marginalized, poor sections.
- More burden on poor people to give up CO_2 emissions in overall policy CO_2 emission cuts.

Significance in addressing Carbon inequality —

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Would strengthen India's agenda at UNFCCC on "Common but differentiated responsibility" (CBDR) for between country inequalities.

② Ensure carbon justice in India to hold the more emitters accountable for emissions as also they should cut, given their financial capabilities.

③ Important for inclusive growth and the fruits of carbon-led development in a narrow climate window are distributed more equitably.

④ Poor, marginalized communities

Contribute very less to overall CO2 emissions but are the front-bearer of most extreme climatic hazards.

Measures Needed

- Differential Carbon pricing such as electricity prices, fuel prices etc.
- Increase carbon tax on rich people's luxury products and re-distribute it in form of expenditure on adaptation for local communities.
- Sustainability of agriculture, blue economy in coastal areas.
- Incentives, subsidies for adoption of green hydrogen, renewable energy sources such as solar in rural, remote areas.

Hence, India needs to address its carbon inequality to ensure inclusive, sustainable growth on its journey to achieve net zero by 2070.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans.-

As per Geological Survey of India (GSI), about 12.6% of India's geographical area is prone to landslides.

Increased, regular occurrences -

① Rise in landslide events in areas such as Himalayas, Western Ghats due to varied reasons. eg.- Kerela landslides, Uttarkhand landslides (February 2021)

② The events have become more regular, intense in impacts due to lack of effective mitigation

and adaptation measures.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons behind

- Indiscriminate developmental projects in ecologically sensitive areas such as Western Ghats.
- Poor social, environmental impact assessment by the authorities for the projects.
- Loopholes in the weak buffer area norms around Eco-sensitive zones, latest Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2020.
- Unsustainable mining, grazing, shifting cultivation, hydropower projects etc.
- Relaxation of norms for tourism projects by various states to boost tourism and attract private players. eg.- Uttarakhand,

↳ Continuing of state projects despite public protests in eco-sensitive areas. eg. - Kerela Silver line project.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures Needed

- Adequate social, environment impact assessment of projects with local NGOs, communities as stakeholders.
- Notifying 1 Km of buffer area around ESZs as under Environment Protection Act 1986.
- Review EIA Notification 2020, bring new EIA notification.
- Weather stations, early warning systems, adaptation measures, information dissemination channels to local communities etc. for disaster management of landslides.

Hence, there is a need to revise the developmental paradigm in eco-sensitive areas to mitigate landslides with

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ans.—

India's border management has been quite poor due to varied reasons which are context specific in a particular border area.

Balancing legitimate cross border flows, national security

① Legitimate flows:—

1.1 Movement of people, trade across the border.

1.2 To boost regional trade for mutual prosperity

1.3 Cross-border ethnic ties such as across Indo-Myanmar border.

1.4 Border haats as in Bangladesh border.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② National Security

- Cross-border infiltration, terrorism
- Money laundering, hawala channels
- Pumping of fake Indian Currency notes
- Drugs, arms smuggling - eg. - Indo-Pak, Indo-Myanmar borders
- Recent use of technology by terrorists. eg. - drone attacks in J&K detected by BSF.

Smart border Management Initiatives

- Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) on Indo-Bangladesh Border.
- Project BOLD-QRT (Border Electronically dominated - QRT Interception technique)
- Smart border fencing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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More measures needed

- Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in smart fencing, surveillance systems.
- Use of drones for smart patrolling.
- Internet of Things (IoT) for quick alarms on suspicious border activities.
- Thermal imagery, night vision devices, observation towers, field radars etc.
- Active involvement of local community in intelligence.
- Single-window clearance, digitized processes, authenticated database of border communities for entering legitimate cross-border flows.

Hence, India needs to adopt smart border management practices for upholding its internal security.

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans. -

Globalisation refers to interconnectedness, interdependence between the economies, societies and polities of the nations across the world.

Linkages with Money Laundering

① Globalisation has facilitated free flow of people, trade, ideas, funds etc. across the borders.

② Easy fund flows lead to exploitation of loopholes by the terrorists, organized criminals for money laundering.

③ Integrated banking systems, payment mechanisms, easy currency

Inter-convertability etc. also facilitate process of money laundering.

(4) More facilitating cross-border communication channels, support from passive, over-ground workers to terrorists etc. due to the social globalisation.

Initiatives at National level

- Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002.
- Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999
- Enforcement directorate (ED) as a dedicated agency to enforce these 2 laws
- FIU-IND (Financial Intelligence Unit-India) to gather intelligence about suspicious financial transactions.

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At Global Level

- Setting up of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in Paris as a watchdog against terrorist financing and money laundering.
- Asia-Pacific Group (APG) on Money Laundering under the ambit of overall FATF.
- Cooperation under organisations such as BIMSTEC, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation etc to check money laundering.

Way Forward –

1. India needs to strengthen its domestic financial intelligence using latest technologies like AI, big data etc. to detect money laundering.
2. Cooperate at global level under UN, Quad, BRICS, SCO etc. to check money laundering and terrorist financing.

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ans.-

Artemis Accords were launched and led by the US for giving principles and norms for peaceful Artemis Moon mission and also for other space exploration activities.

India needs to review its past assumptions on outer space

(1) Emergence of space as new dimension of warfare due to space militarization and space weaponization activities of nations like China.

(2) Need for focus on space situational awareness (SSA)

to protect space assets and ensure continued usage of space-based services like satellite communication.

(3) Outdated global treaties like Outer Space Treaty 1967 due to emergence of private players in space, space tourism and human spaceflight missions.

(4) India's aspirations to emerge as a global space power through human spaceflight and other space exploration missions. eg.- Gaganyaan, Shukrayaan, Chandrayaan 3.

India's stand on Artemis Accords

India has refrained from signing the Artemis Accords.

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Positives

- Restrain itself from engulfing in west-led order in space.
- Balancing space relations with Russia.
- Kind of a parallel mechanism to the multilateral forums like UN.

Negatives

- If India signs, India could get access to latest space equipments, technology.
- Can lead to foreign private players participation in Indian space sector.

India is involved in space diplomacy activities such as space dialogue with USA, France, Japan, MoU on Space Situational Awareness signed recently with the USA.

Hence, India needs to shift its focus towards evolving a global consensus on continuing peaceful use of space through multilateral, bilateral mechanisms

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK